

FIG. 1

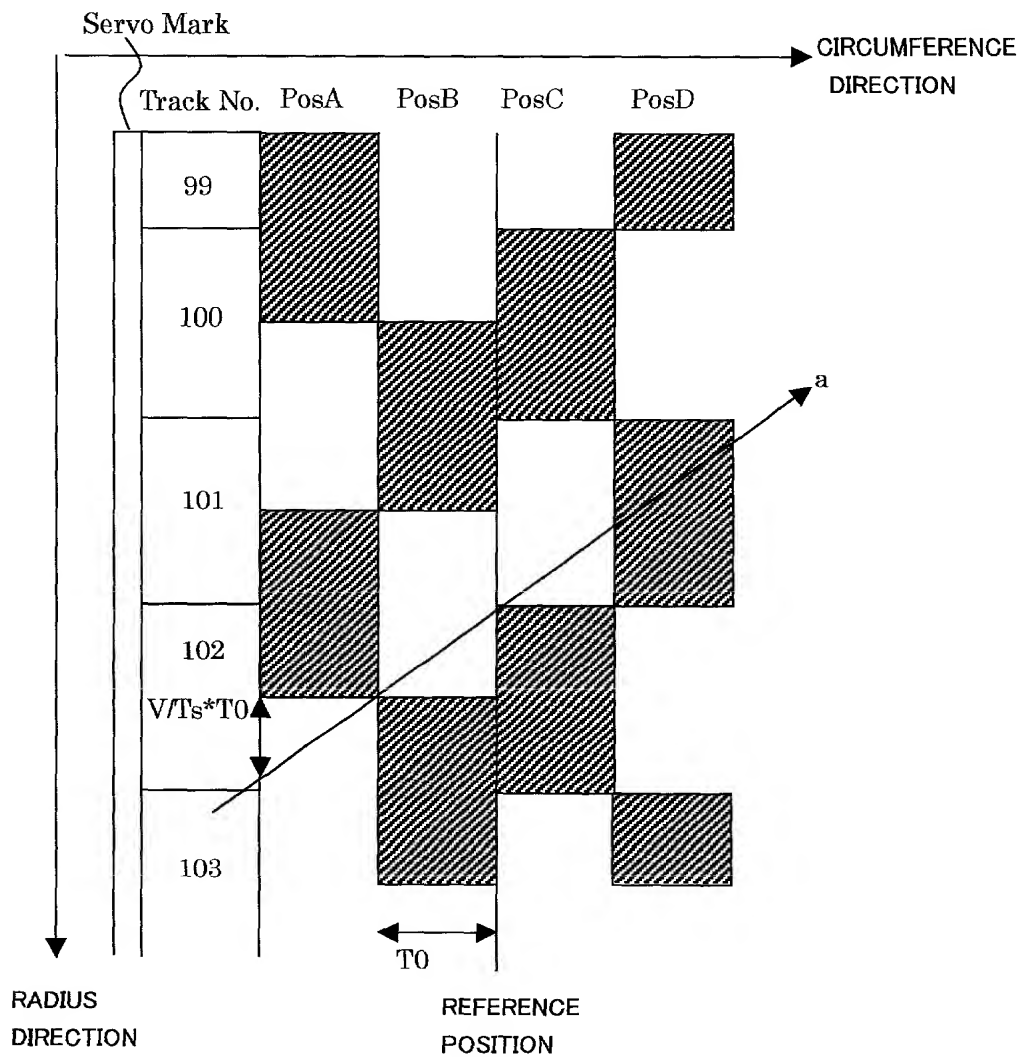


FIG. 2

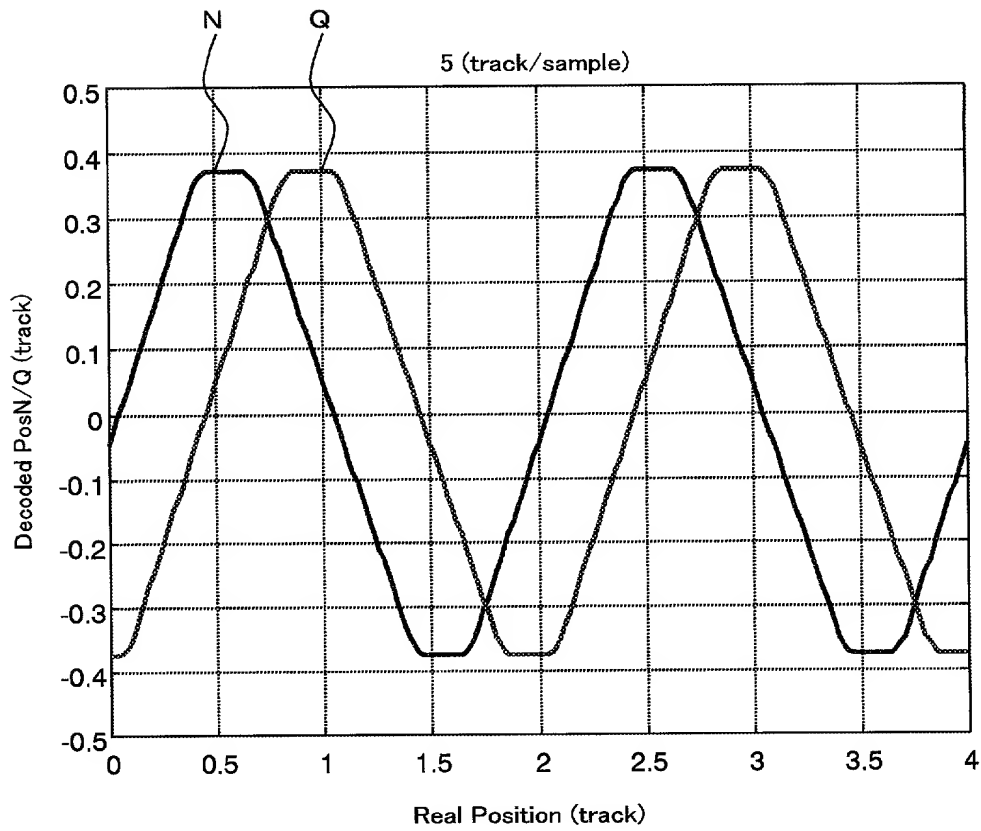


FIG. 3

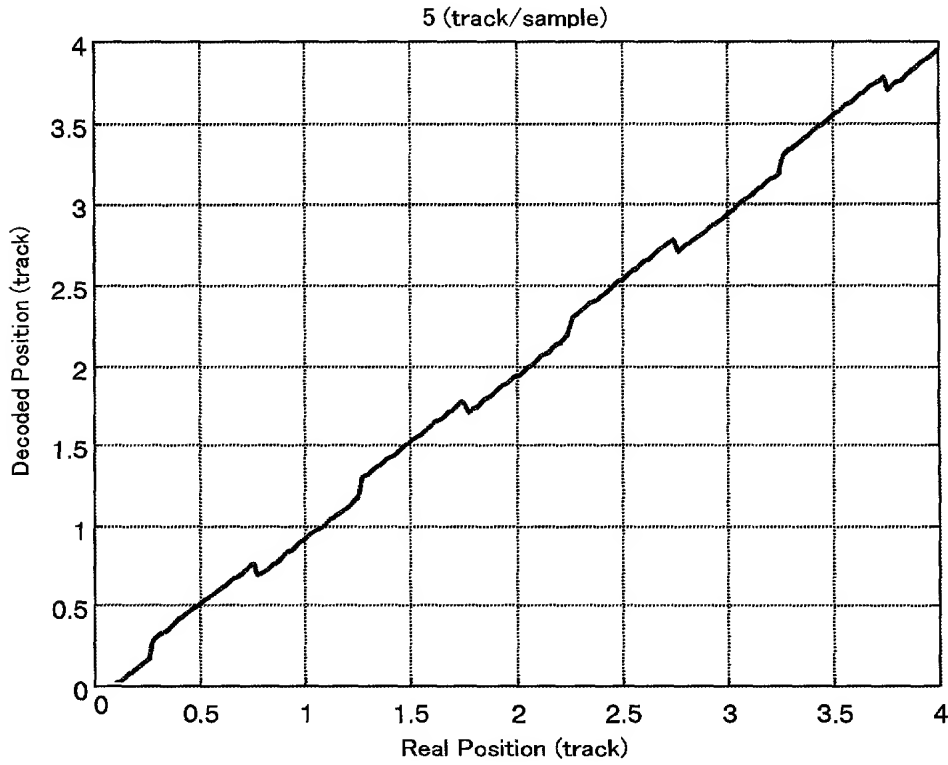


FIG. 4

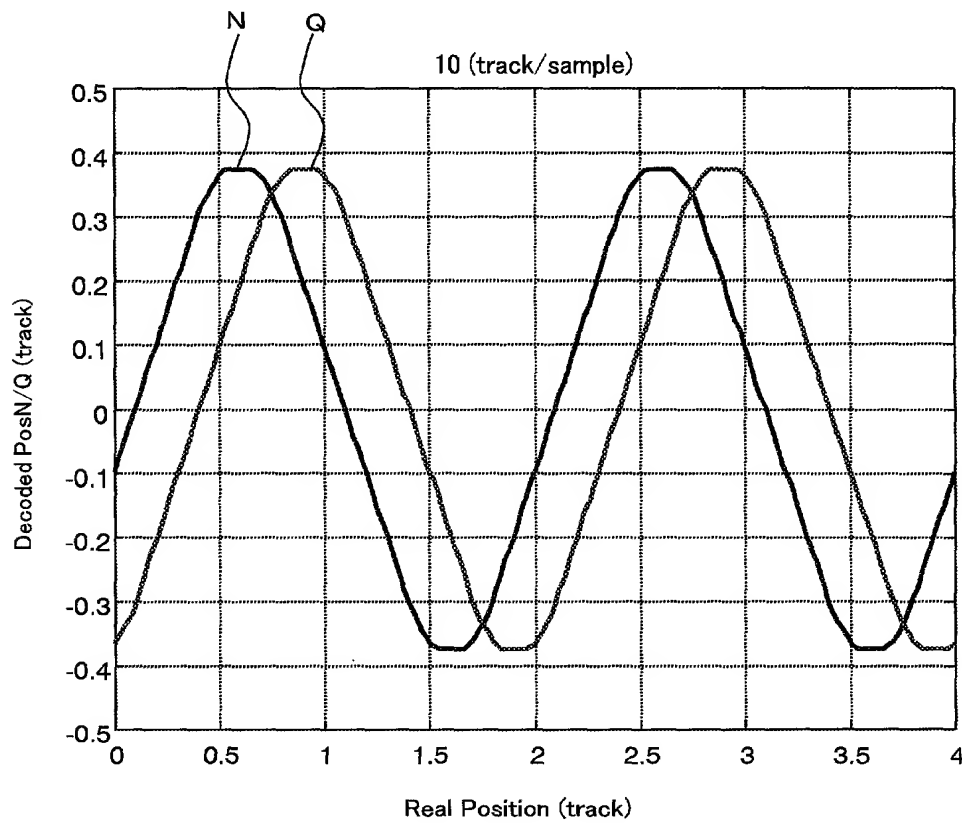


FIG. 5

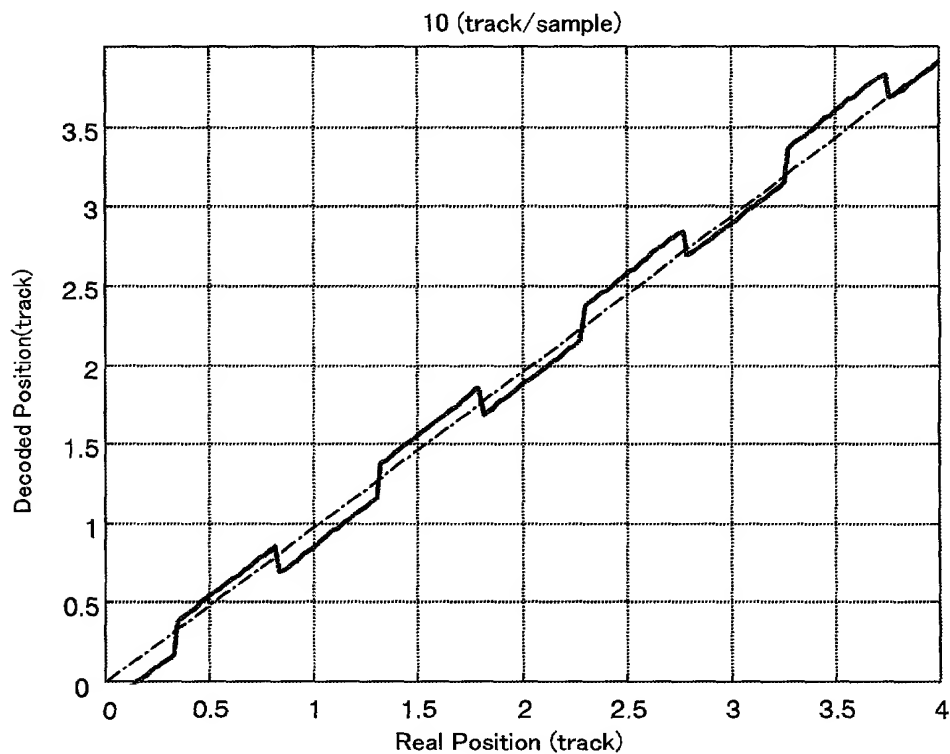


FIG. 6

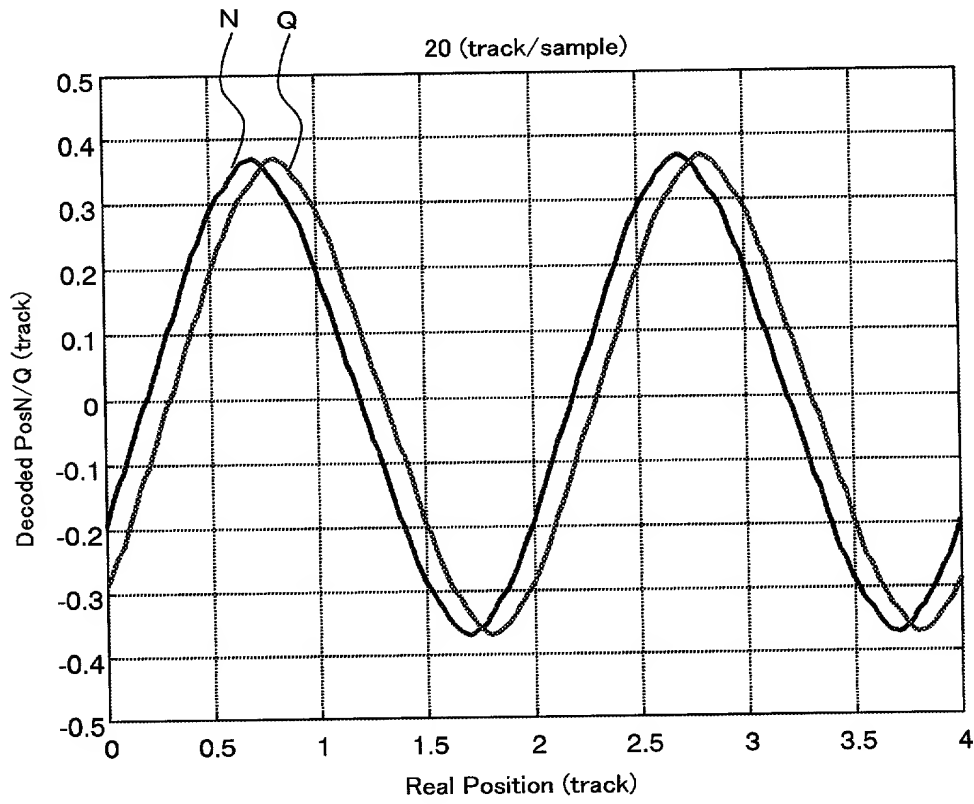


FIG. 7

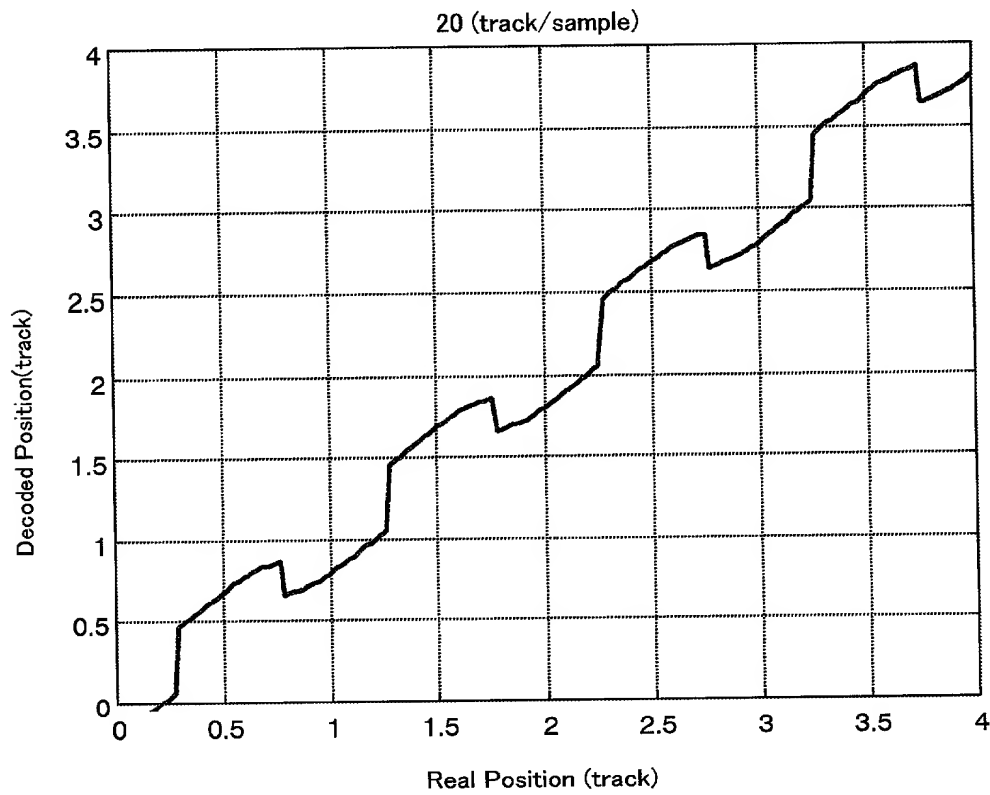


FIG. 8

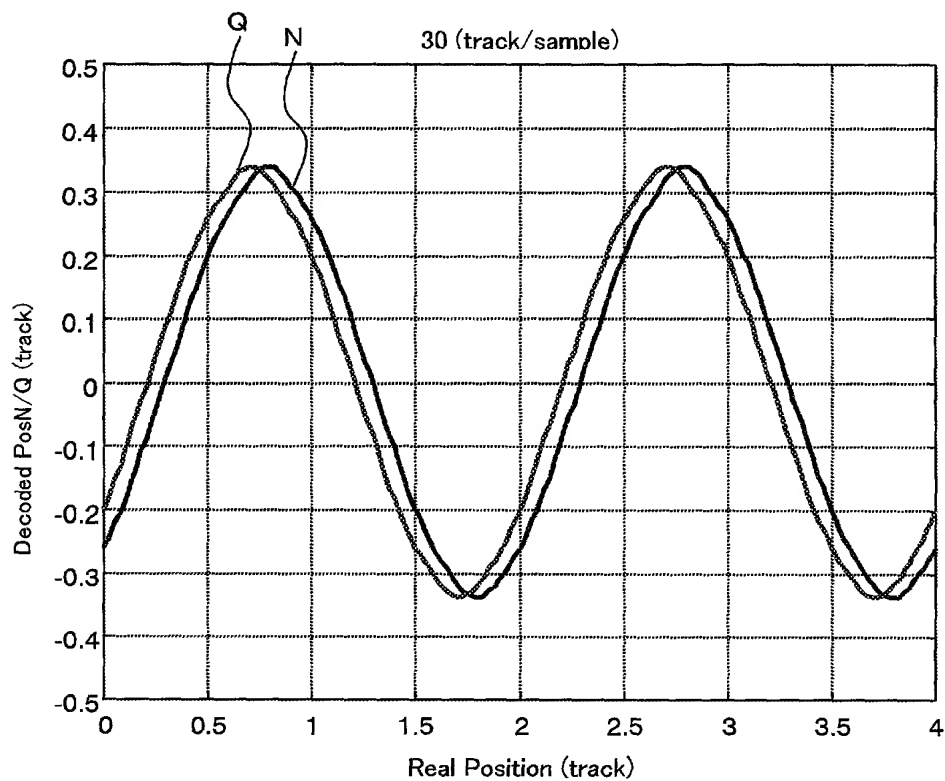




FIG. 9

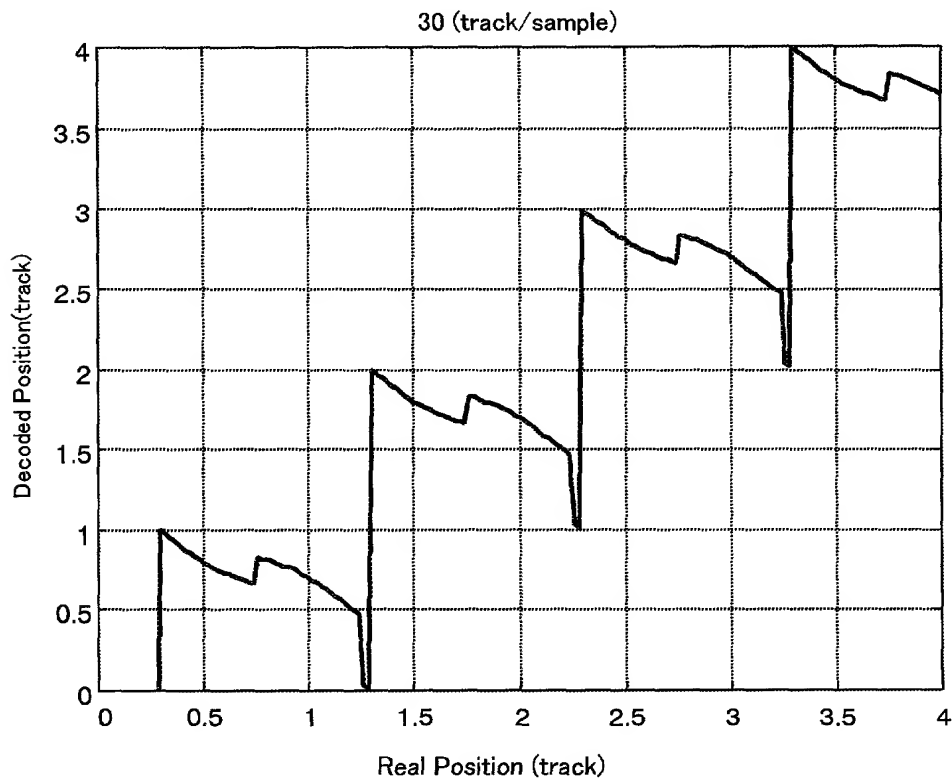
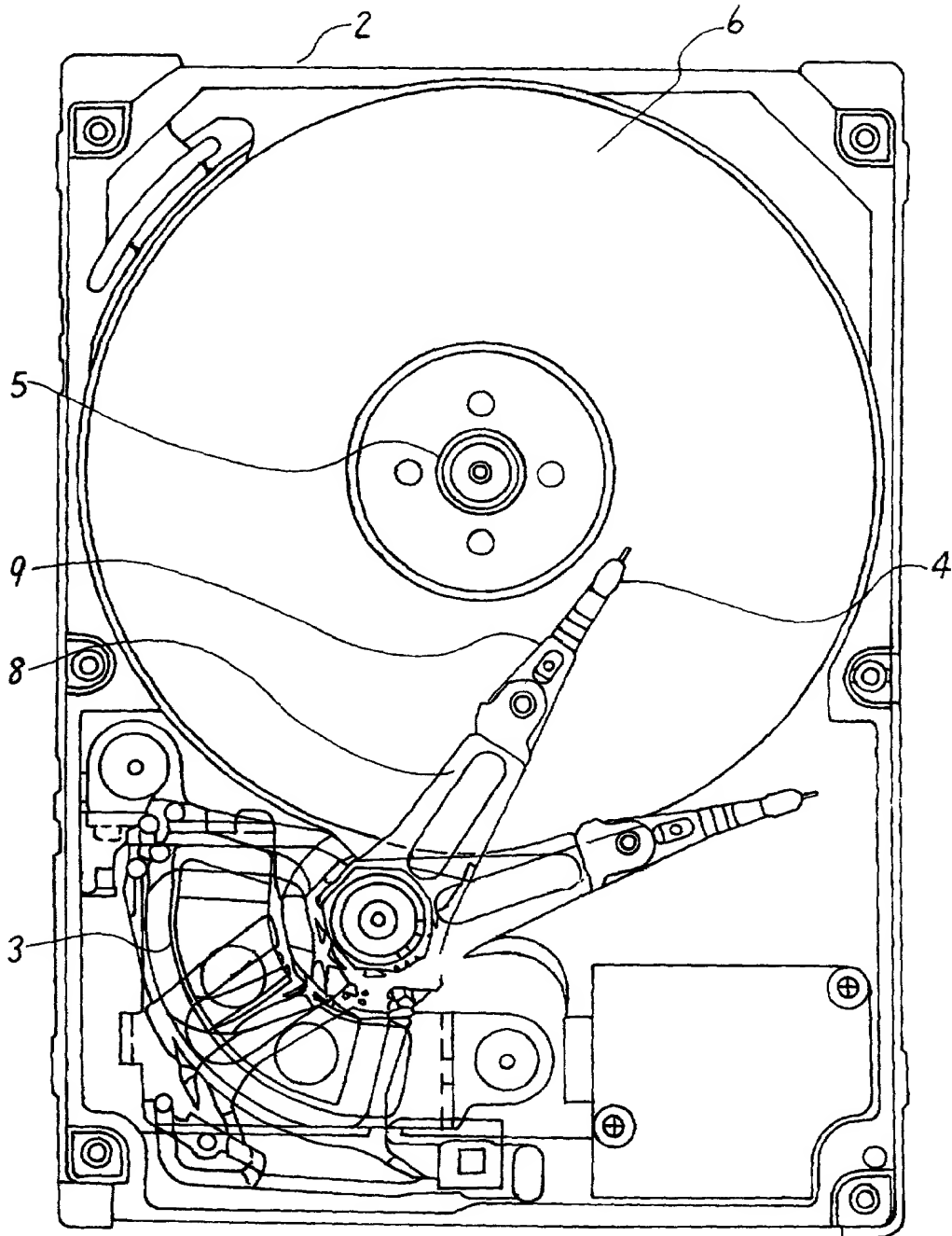


FIG. 10



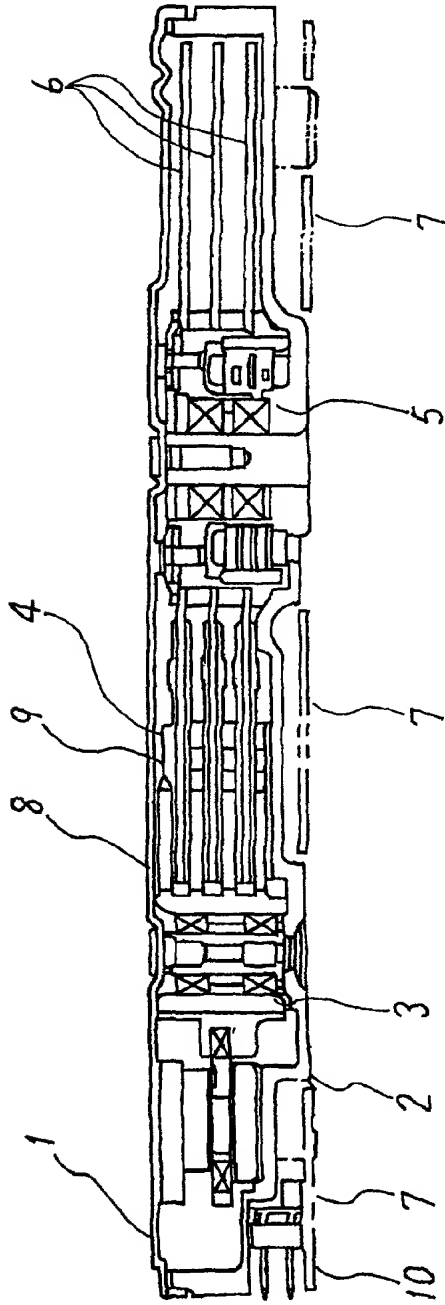


FIG. 11

FIG. 12

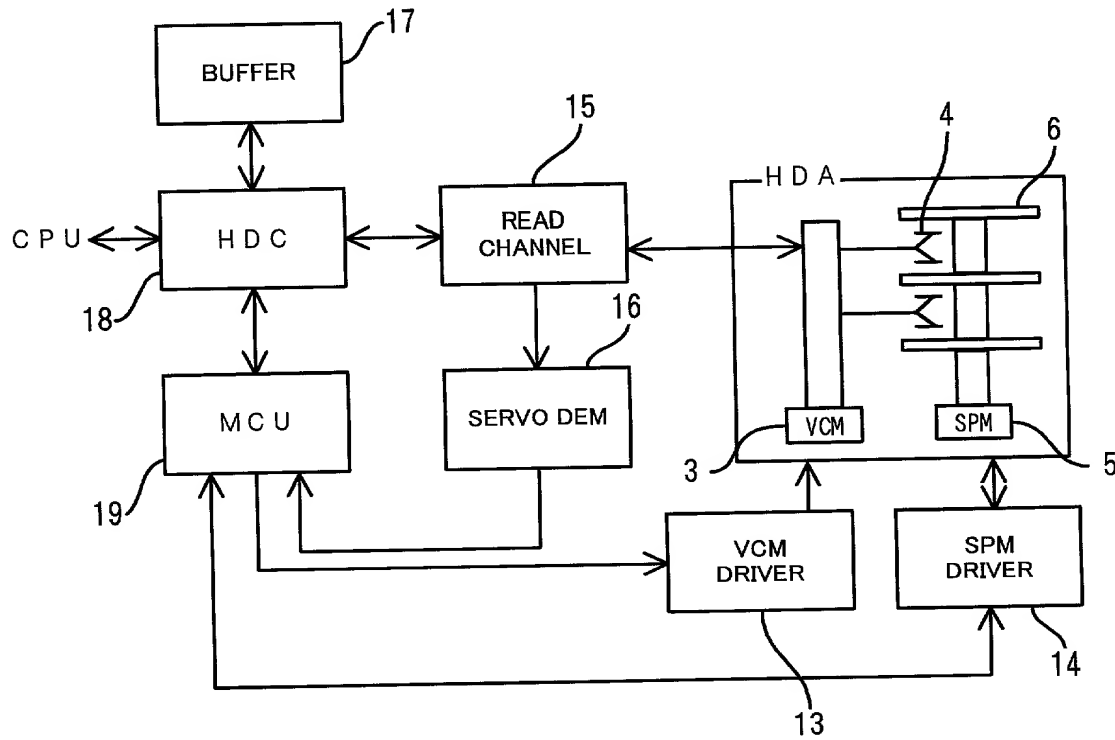


FIG. 13

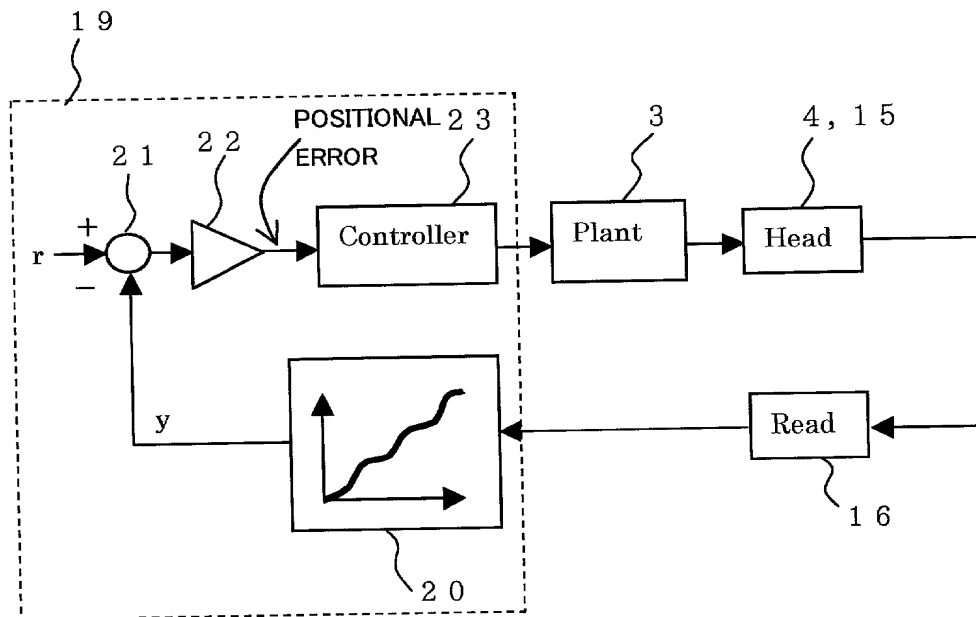


FIG. 14

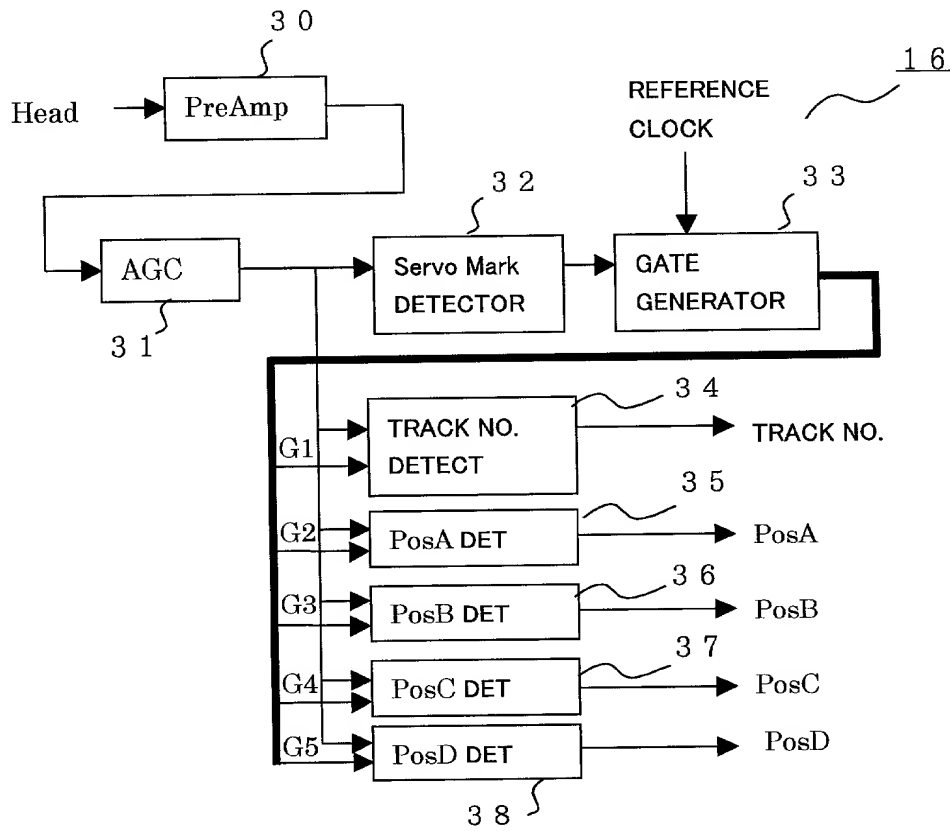


FIG. 15

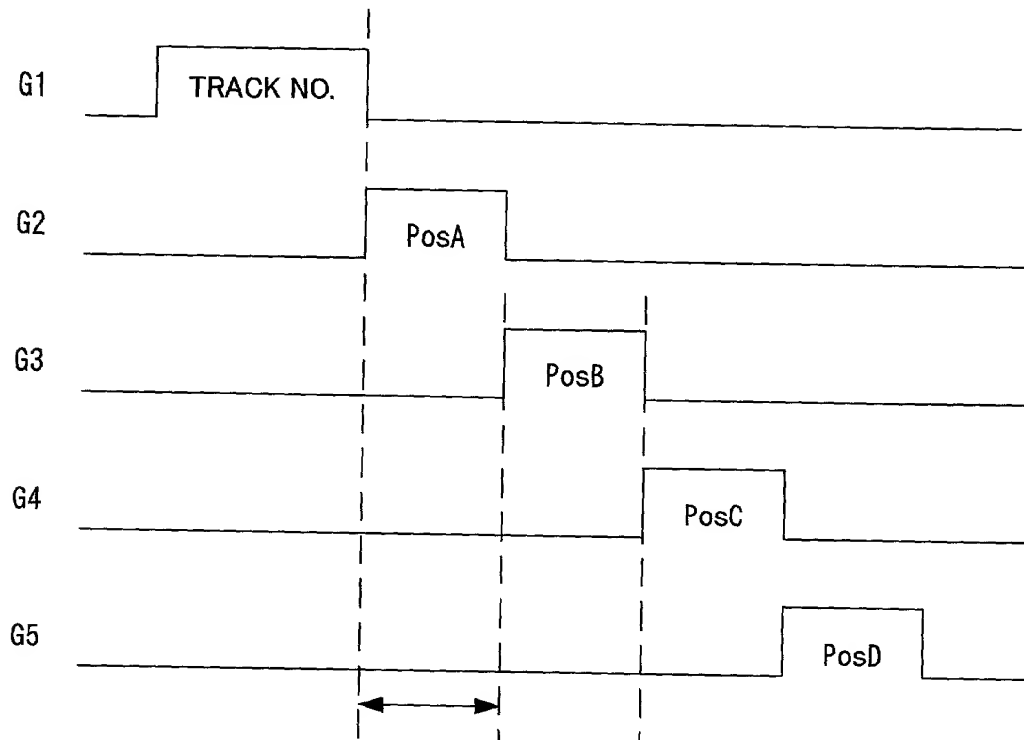
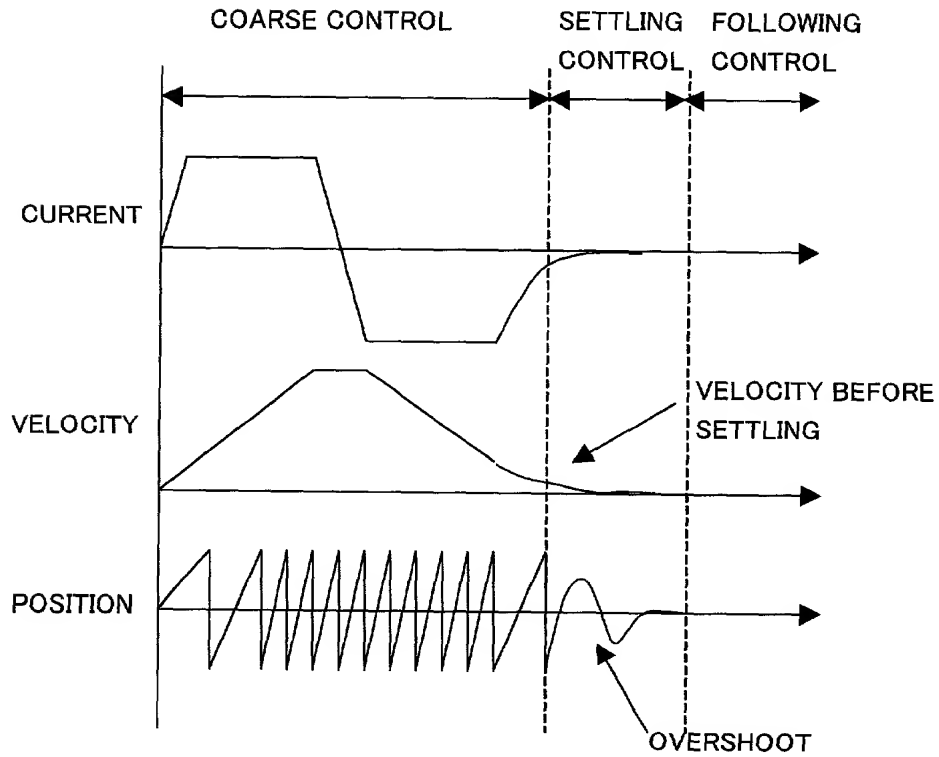


FIG. 16



The diagram illustrates a disk layout with a large rectangular area labeled "TRACK NUMBER" on the left. To the right of this area is a vertical line labeled "REFERENCE POSITION". Further to the right is a grid of shaded and unshaded rectangular blocks. The grid is organized into four columns labeled "PosA", "PosB", "PosC", and "PosD". The rows are labeled "MOST SIGNIFICANT BIT" and "LEAST SIGNIFICANT BIT". The grid shows a pattern of shaded and unshaded blocks, with an arrow pointing from the "TRACK NUMBER" area to the grid. The diagram also includes a "CIRCUMFERENCE DIRECTION" arrow at the top and a "RADIUS DIRECTION" arrow on the left. The distance from the "REFERENCE POSITION" to the "PosA" column is labeled "T1", and the distance from the "REFERENCE POSITION" to the "PosC" column is labeled "T2".



FIG. 18

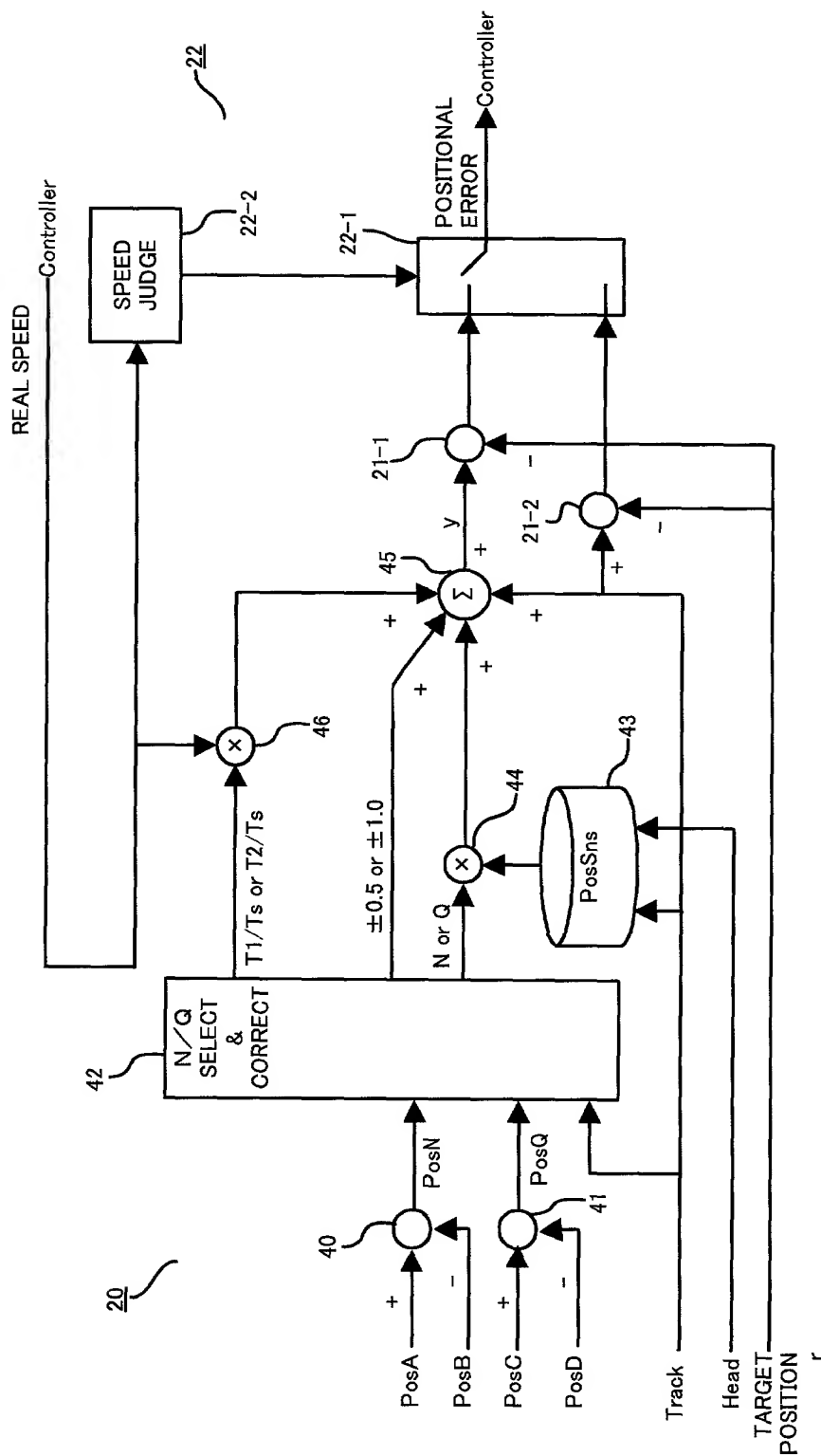


FIG. 19

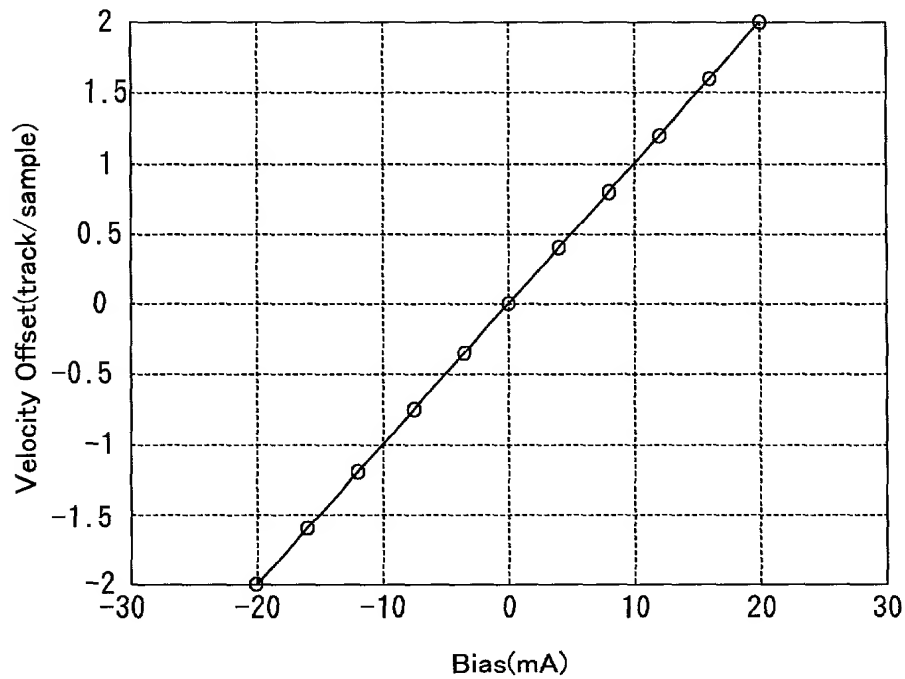


FIG. 20

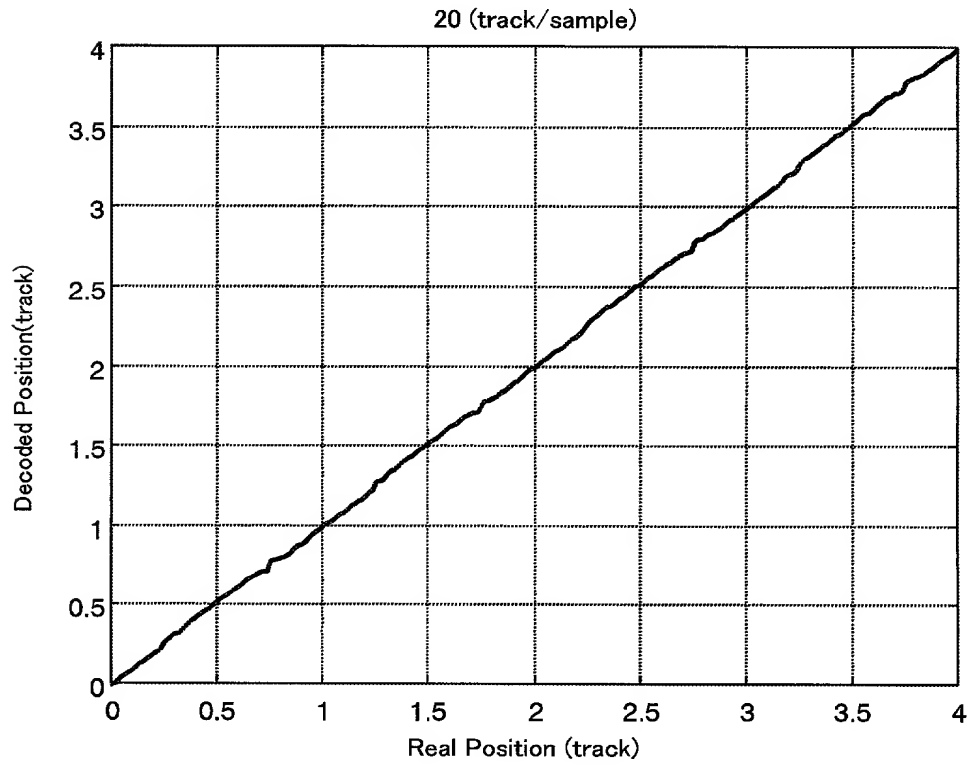


FIG. 21

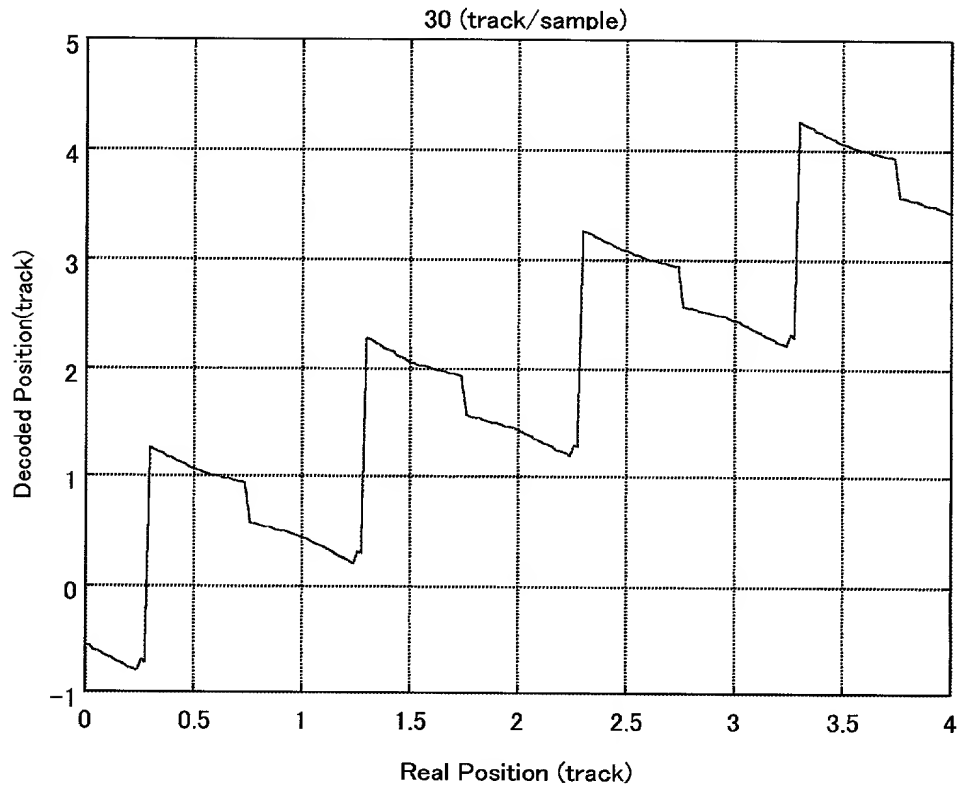


FIG. 22

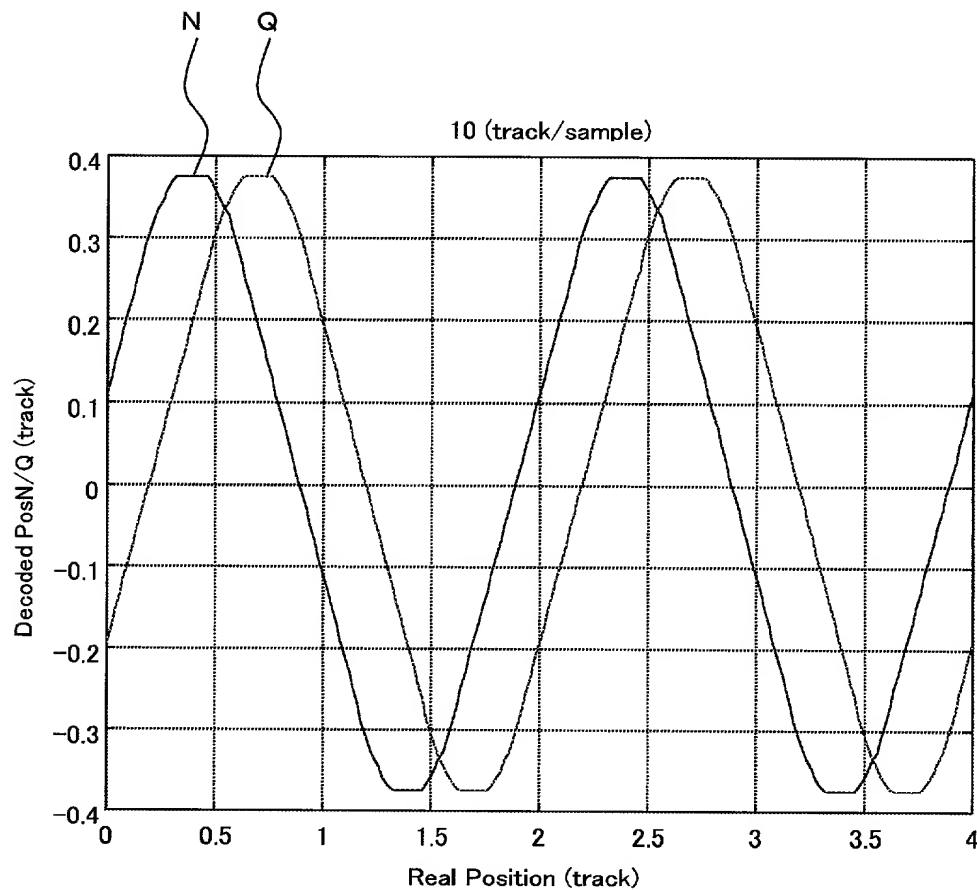


FIG. 23

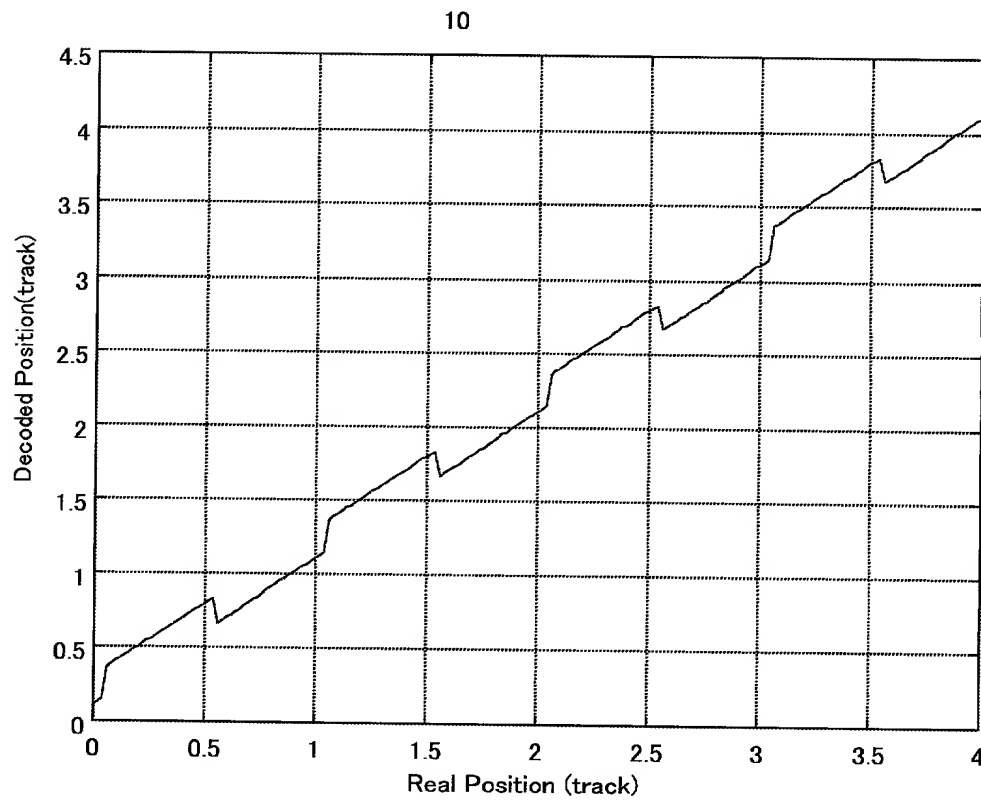


FIG. 24

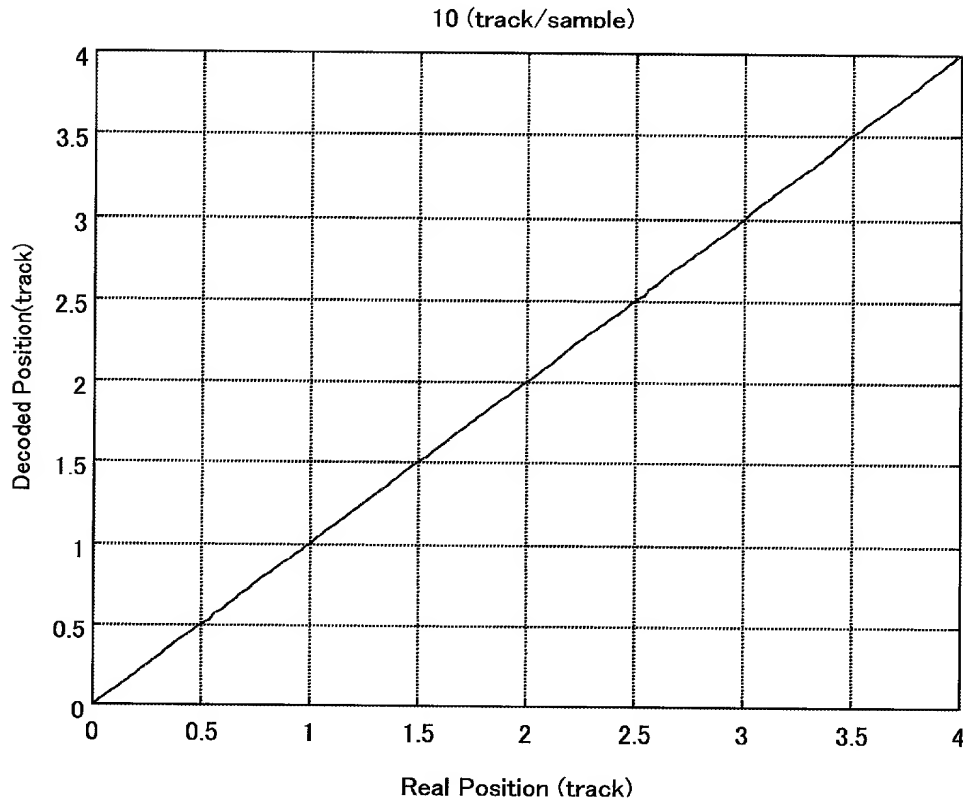


FIG. 25

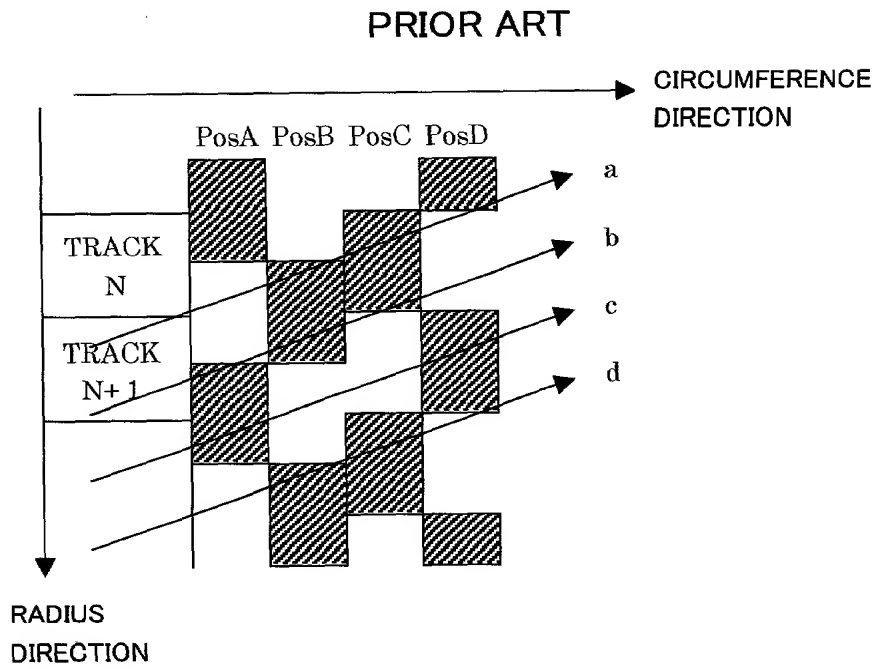




FIG. 26

PRIOR ART

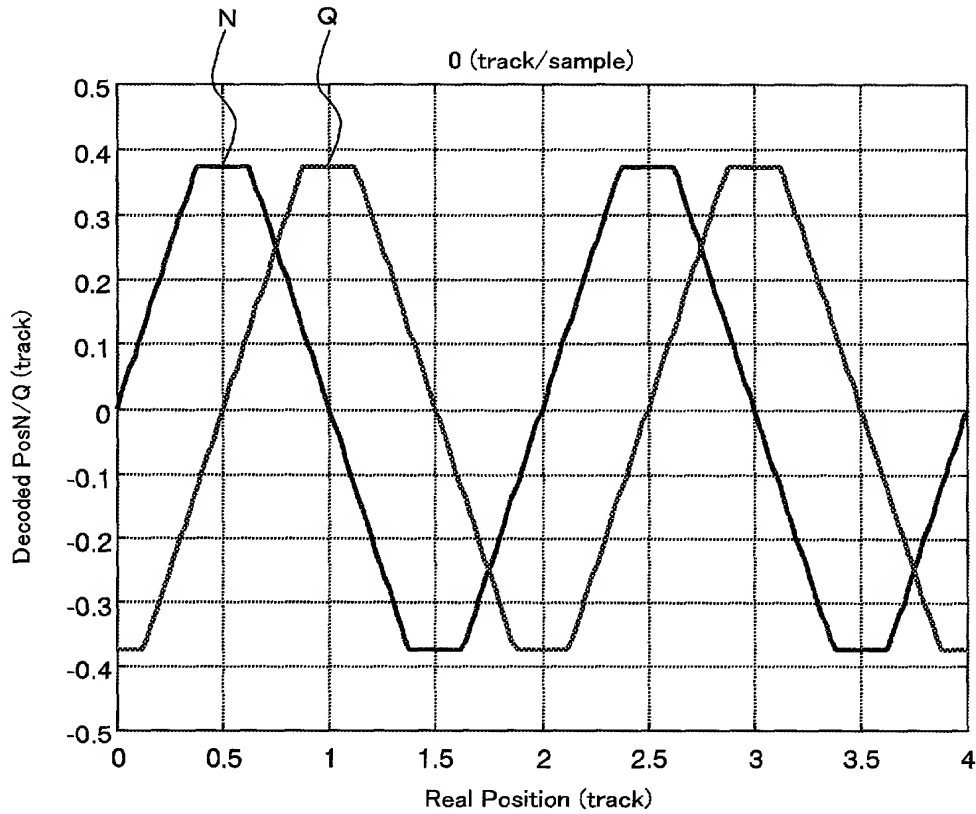


FIG. 27

PRIOR ART

